charge of the cemetery. In sending up the lists of cemeteries therefore, Deputy Commissioners are requested to state the names of the officers so nominated by them.

4. Rule XII of Part I requires that a list of monuments of archæological or historical interest should be obtained, and as many of them as may be properly maintained at the public expense should be looked after by the Public Works Department; Deputy Commissioners will therefore furnish the Executive Engineer of the District with the lists of such monuments and that officer will obtain the orders of the Superintending Engineer on the subject.

5. All receipts on account of cemeteries are to be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Imperial Department Public Works. The Deputy Accountant General will issue any instructions necessary for the proper crediting and accounting for these receipts with Her Majesty's Treasury at Bangalore.

6. In the matter of expenditure, it will be observed that the cost of the maintenance of the cemeteries will be borne by the Imperial Government. The District Magistrate and Chaplain together frame a budget providing for establishment and Church furniture, and other items are provided by a budget framed by the Executive Engineer and Chaplain jointly. The time for the preparation of these budgets for the current year has passed, but on receipt of the statements called for from the Deputy Commissioners a supplemental budget for establishment will be prepared in this Office, with proposition statements for the entertainment of the new establishment, and estimates for such repairs as are urgently required to be executed in the current year may be framed by the Executive Engineers and budgets prepared to meet the anticipated expenditure. On sanction being accorded to these suplemental budgets the Deputy Accountant General and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, respectively, will issue instructions to Deputy Commissioners and Executive Engineers as to the manner of drawing the money.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

Notifications by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th August 1880.

No. 80.—In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner declares the following rules published in Government of India Notification in the Home Department No. 421, dated 12th December 1877, as modified by the *orders noted in the margin, are applicable to cemeteries at civil stations in Mysore from the 2nd July 1880 :—

*Home Department Ecclesiastical. Office Memorandum No. 5—421, dated 29th November 1878.
Home Department Ecclesiastical. Notification No. 159, dated 16th May 1879.
Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Ecclesiastical. Notification No. 238, dated 25th July 1879.

I.

Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries throughout India except those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta.

CHARGE OF THE CEMETERY.

RULE I.—(1).—The Resident Chaplain of a station has charge of the general cemetery and frames an estimate of the expenditure connected therewith in accordance with the directions contained in para 1, Home Department* Resolution No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876.

* Appendix A.

(2.)—The term "Resident Chaplain" includes a Clergyman of the Additional Clergy Society so far as concerns the stations to which he stands appointed, or other Clergyman of Church of England placed in charge by the Bishop.

(3.)—During the temporary absence of the Chaplain, and at stations where there is no Resident Chaplain, the charge of the cemetery belongs to the Chief Magistrate on the spot, or the senior Military Officer if the cemetery is attached to a military cantonment.

(4.)—At out-stations where there is a Church Committee the charge of the cemetery will belong to the senior member of Committee, and where there is no such Committee, to any subordinate officer nominated by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of the District.

RULE II.—Each cemetery is allowed a mali-chaukidar or chaukidars in accordance with the scale prescribed in para 2, Home Department Resolution * No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876. These chaukidars are paid by Government through the Resident Chaplain by whom they are appointed and dismissed. In stations where there is no Resident Chaplain, the chaukidars are paid, appointed and dismissed by the other officers named in Rule I.

* Appendix A.

RULE III.—Every reasonable effort should be made by the Resident Chaplain or other officer in charge under Rule I, not only to keep the cemetery in decent order, but to preserve its character as the resting-place of the remains of departed friends by providing for the necessary repairs, and by planting the ground with suitable trees.

† Appendix A.

NOTE.—To meet the expenditure under this Rule, see Rule I, and para 1 of Home Department Resolution † No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876.

RULE IV.—The chaukidar will keep the key of the cemetery under the direction of the officer in charge.

RULE V.—The officer who has charge of the cemetery under the operation of Rule I will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by Rules VII, VIII, IX, X and XI, with the exception of the approval of the inscriptions in that part of the cemetery reserved for the Church of England. These are to be forwarded to the visiting Chaplain, or, if there be none, to the Archdeacon, and not cut till his sanction be obtained. Should, however, an inscription be disapproved, it may be referred to the Government for decision.

INTERMENTS BY WHOM TO BE CONDUCTED.

RULE VI.—(1.)—The Chaplain buries Christians of all denominations whose friends desire his services as laid down in the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department ‡ No. 159, dated the 6th June 1877, using always the service of the Church of England, and the consecrated portion of the cemetery.

‡ Appendix B.

(2.)—A portion of every cemetery will be set apart by the orders of Government for the use of Roman Catholic congregations, and another portion will be appropriated for the joint use of other Christians whose friends desire that they should be interred otherwise than according to the ritual of either the Church of England or of the Church of Rome, or who cannot legally be so interred.

(3.)—These unconsecrated portions thus set apart are not to be fenced or walled off from the rest of the cemetery, but simply divided off by a pathway, and they must be added to the existing cemetery or reserved from it. If the existing cemetery be large enough for the wants of the whole Christian community, such portions will be reserved, without reference to the fact that the whole enclosure has or has not been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England. If the cemetery be only large enough for the wants of Christians desiring to be buried with the service of the Church of England, such portions will be added. The whole cemetery thus divided is to be surrounded by a wall, to have but one gate of entrance, and to be under the care of the officer specified in Rule I.

RULE VII.—(1.)—Ministers of all denominations have a right to conduct the service of burial over the body of any deceased member of their respective congregations who may be buried in any fitting portion of the ground set apart for the denomination to which the deceased belonged. At least six hours' previous notice of the burial should be given to the Chaplain in charge of the burial ground or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer who may be in actual charge. The period herein prescribed may, for special reasons, be shortened with the permission of the Chaplain or officer in charge of the

cemetery. Such Chaplain or officer will, if he thinks the circumstances of the case demand it, bring the facts to the notice of the local Magisterial authorities in time to admit of an order stopping the burial being passed if necessary.

(2.) A certificate of burial drawn up according to the required form must be sent to the Chaplain or to the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, to be entered in the register kept up by him.

RULE VIII.—No burial can take place in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England, unless the service prescribed by that Church is read by the Chaplain if there be one, or, in his absence, by the layman who officiates at the funeral. But a person may be interred in the other portions of a Government cemetery with or without the use of any services of religion.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BURYING.

RULE IX.—The arrangements for making the necessary preparations for digging graves, preparing coffins, and the like, should rest in military stations upon the senior military officer, and in civil stations upon the chief local Magistrate. These officers are authorized to direct any local Public Works officer to supply all that is necessary. The local Public Works officer would usually be the Executive Engineer of Military Works in military stations, and the Civil Executive Engineer in other stations. The expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer will be held in his miscellaneous advance account until repaid by the officer authorizing the expenditure. But in cases of necessity or emergency, either officer may be called upon to do what is required.

RULE X.—The officer in charge of the cemetery shall keep a plan of the entire cemetery to be provided by the Public Works Department, with references written upon it, in a book, in which the names of parties interred are recorded; this plan and book being kept with the church registers.

ERECTION AND REPAIR OF MONUMENTS.

RULE XI.—Monuments may be erected by any interested person. The inscription before being cut, and the design, must be first approved of as laid down in Rule V, and the dimensions of the monument must accord with the orders in para 3, Home Department Resolution* No. 6—370-82, dated 9th November 1876.

* Appendix A.

RULE XII.—(1.) The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing, or, when such communication is not possible, advertise three times in the *Gazette of India* and the Gazette of the Province; and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall.

(2.) All work connected with monuments must, as far as possible, be carried on outside the cemetery, and any undertaker not removing the débris of his work immediately upon its completion is liable to a fine of Rs. 5.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to monuments of historical or archæological interest. List of such tombs should be obtained by Local Governments and Administrations, and as many of them as may be properly preserved at the public expense should be looked after by the local Public Works Department.

INSPECTION.

RULE XIII.—The cemetery should be inspected once in a half-year by the Chaplain in company with the Executive Engineer, the plan and book kept under Rule X being also examined, and a report made to the Archdeacon, and recorded in the Ecclesiastical record-book of the station, and also in the Engineer's Office.

RULE XIV.—(1.) Commissioners of Divisions should inspect cemeteries, whether closed or in use, within their respective jurisdictions, in the course of their annual tours, and should bring to the notice of the Local Government any instances of cemeteries which are negligently kept, or which the officers in charge may have allowed to fall into a state of bad repair or disorder. All cemeteries are equally subject to the visitation and supervision of the Bishop and Archdeacon.

(2.) Sanitary officers in cantonments are invited to inspect cemeteries within their respective cantonments, and to report to Local Governments any matter calling for notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE XV.—It is desirable that officers commanding regiments or detachments should be instructed to cause a report to be made to the nearest civil officer of graves dug for soldiers on march, that measures may be taken for their effectual protection and preservation. These graves and all scattered Christian graves throughout the district are under the care of the local civil authorities.

RULE XVI.—The above rules do not apply to Presidency cemeteries which have rules of their own.

II.

Rules regarding the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments in Cemeteries and Churches throughout India.

WHAT FEES ARE PAYABLE AND BY WHOM.

RULE I.—A fee of 8 annas for every square foot of ground occupied shall be charged for the construction of any masonry grave in a burial-ground.

NOTES.—(1.) This fee is independent of the actual charge for making a grave.

(2.) The fee, leviable on a masonry grave regularly built up to the level of the ground is also leviable on a masonry grave which is not built up to the level of the ground, but which is only over and round the coffin.

(3.) The "ground occupied" is to be regulated according to the rule laid down in paragraph 3 of *Appendix A. Home Department Resolution * No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November last.

(4.) The same fees which are levied on pucka graves should also be levied on kutcha graves which have pucka foundations.

RULE II.— A further fee of one rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial-ground; provided, however, that for a simple headstone or flat slab not more than 3 feet 6 inches in height or length, and 2 feet in width, a uniform fee of Rs. 5 only shall be charged. A fee of Rs. 75 shall be levied on a faculty for the erection of a monument in a church.

NOTES.—(1.) A tablet on the wall of a cemetery is to be regarded as a monument.

(2.) "Simple headstone." A cross no higher than a usual headstone and no longer than a usual flat stone, is included in this description.

(3.) When a monument erected over a masonry grave, the total of the two fees will be equivalent to one and a half rupee for each square foot of ground occupied.

(4.) The fee of Rs. 75 levied on a faculty, drawn in the case of non-Government churches by the present incumbents of the office of Register of the Diocese in Calcutta and Bombay, shall cease on a vacancy occurring in the appointment. The money is to be spent in charity as in the case of Government churches.

RULE III.—When a cenotaph is erected in a cemetery, a fee of Rs. 50 should be levied in addition to the fee charged for the ground occupied, and the space should be strictly limited to six feet square.

RULE IV.—Fees for masonry graves and monuments should be levied over the whole cemetery, including those portions which are used by Roman Catholics and Non-conformists.

NOTES.—(1.) The same rules in regard to fees apply to all graves, whether of Roman Catholics, of Non-conformists or members of the Established Church.

(2.) Where a parcel of ground used for burial by a Christian community of any particular denomination other than the Established Church of England forms no part of the general cemetery but is separate from it, or where, although not so separate, it is clearly distinguishable and was not originally acquired, and has not been kept up at the expense of the State, then, if the community by which the ground is used so desire, the Government will give up all claim to fees, on the distinct understanding that it is divested of all responsibility for the maintenance of the cemetery in proper order. On the other hand, where such parcels of ground form part of a cemetery of the Established Church or the general Christian community, provided and maintained by the Government, no distinction can be made as to keeping up any one part of the cemetery, nor should any exemption from fees be permitted.

EXEMPTION FROM FEES IN GOVERNMENT CEMETERIES.

RULE V.—British soldiers and non-commissioned officers are exempted, with retrospective effect from the payment of any fee for the construction of masonry graves, or for the erection of monuments in burial-grounds to the memory of their comrades, wives or children. The widows and children of British soldiers and non-commissioned officers are also exempted from payment of these fees in the case of their deceased husbands or parents. No monument, either regimental or private, shall exceed the dimensions prescribed in paragraph 3, Home Department Resolution* No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876.

* Appendix A.

NOTES.—(1.) This rule is applicable to the British soldiers and non-commissioned officers whether in military or civil employ.

(2.) Monuments erected under this rule subscribed for partly by non-commissioned officers and men, and partly by officers, are likewise exempted from the prescribed fee.

(3.) Warrant officers are not exempted from payment of ecclesiastical fees.

RULE VI.—The Chunar pensioners being more or less under military control come under the category of soldiers, and are therefore entitled to the same exemptions as soldiers. But this ruling does not apply to other pensioners who are not similarly under military control.

RULE VII.—The Chaplain may at his discretion reduce, or altogether remit in cases of extreme poverty, the fee leviable on the construction of masonry graves, but not for the erection of monuments.

NOTE.—The Bishop on special occasions may sanction a reduction or remission of fees for the erection of monuments.

FEES BY WHOM TO BE COLLECTED.

RULE VIII.—In those stations in which a mason has been appointed, who alone is allowed to work within the cemetery, he is required, in exchange for the monopoly, to collect the fees on monuments and masonry graves, and pay them to the Chaplain: and any person ordering the construction of a masonry grave or monument by a mason or undertaker other than the person appointed by the Chaplain must pay the fees in advance.

NOTE.—Fees on masonry graves and monuments constructed by the appointed mason or undertaker need not be paid in advance, but in case of failure of payment, their recovery must be entrusted by the Chaplain to the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner as the case may be.

FEES TO WHOM TO BE PAID.

RULE IX.—The fees prescribed in Rules 1, 2 and 3 should be paid to the Chaplain or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer in charge of the burial-ground and remitted at once to the Civil treasury, except fees for monuments in churches which should be paid over by the Chaplain to the charitable objects to which the Bishop assigns them when his faculty is issued.

CEMETERY RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

RULE X.—All cemetery receipts and charges to be regulated as laid down in para 4 of Home Department Resolution † No. 6—370-382, dated the 9th November 1876.

† Appendix A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE XI.—(1.) A person may not purchase a portion of a Government cemetery as a burial-place for himself and his family, so as to have a right to fence it with a rail or fence, and thus make it the private property of himself and family. But when such rights already exist, they are not without reason to be interfered with, and special cases as they arise may require exceptional treatment. And in such cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion with the sanction of the Local Government.

(2.)—All private rights must, however, cease if for sanitary or other public reasons the cemetery is closed against burials, or even that portion of it in which the private ground is situated, but in special cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion of giving permission to open a vault or masonry grave.

(3.)—No kutcha grave can be opened in any cemetery for the purpose of converting it into a masonry grave without application to the Archdeacon which must be accompanied by a certificate from the Principal Medical Officer that this may be done without risk to public health.

RULE XII.—(1.) When a piece of ground is granted by Government as a cemetery to a Railway Company for the interment of its own servants, which afterwards keeps it in repair and provides the necessary establishment, so that beyond the original grant of ground Government is at no expense, the collection and application of fees accruing is left to the decision of the Railway Company which maintains the cemetery in good order and repair.

(2.)—The Commissioner or District or Judicial Officer, and in military stations the Officer commanding should inspect such cemeteries and report to Government if they find them negligently kept.

III.

Other Ecclesiastical Fees.

RULE I.—No fees are charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices.

RULE II.—In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty.

RULE III.—The fee for a Surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50 both at the Presidency towns and in the interior. No fee shall be charged on marriages by banns.

RULE IV.—When registers are searched and a copy of any entry given, a fee of rupee one shall be charged for the first year, * and four annas for every additional year over which the search may extend; as well as a fee of rupee one for the certificate. Soldiers, sailors and non-commissioned and petty officers are exempted from payment.

* The first year shall be taken to mean any one year indicated by the applicant.

NOTE.—The amount of fees payable for marriages performed, and for searching registers kept in accordance with the provisions of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act) is fixed by each Local Government.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—Nos. 6—370-382, dated Simla, the 9th November 1876.

READ Home Department Resolution Nos. 314 to 318, dated 6th October 1875, appointing a Committee to report upon the following matters connected with ecclesiastical administration :—

(1) The framing of joint-estimates for expenditure on cemeteries or churches by the Executive Engineer and the Clergyman in charge.

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(2) A revision of establishments for cemeteries according to their area.
(3) The size of monuments and amount of ground that may be enclosed.
(4) Provision for planting cemeteries and preserving them in decent order.
(5) Mode of supply of certain articles of church furniture.
(6) The substitution of three for two classes of churches with respect to the expenditure allowed for them by Government.

Read the Report of the Committee, dated 29th October 1875.

RESOLUTION.

The Report of the Committee has been considered by the Governor General in Council, who desires to express to the Committee his satisfaction at the result of their labors.

The following rules have been approved relative to the subjects referred to the Committee for report :—

1. Churches and cemeteries have already been divided into two classes : (1) those in stations where there are military cantonments and the military works in which are under the charge of the Inspector General of Military Works, and (2) those in other military cantonments and civil stations.

(Public Works Department No. 483 A—G, dated 13th July 1874.)

In both classes of stations joint-estimates* of expenditure should be framed annually by the undermentioned officers :—

(*a*) In the case of all expenditure connected with establishments, *e. g.*, pay of servants, alterations in their pay or number, &c., also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Civil Department. — By the Chief Magistrate of the District and by the Chaplain.

(See Financial Department Resolution No. 87, dated 9th January 1875.)

(*b*) In the case of all expenditure connected with repairs and additions to church fabric, to church compound or cemetery walls, to cemetery gates, walks, wells, chaukidars or other church servants' houses, provision of necessary appliances for graves or for the repair of tombs or for the planting of trees and shrubs in cemeteries and keeping the same in decent order ; also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Public Works Department. — By the Executive Engineer and by the Chaplain.

(See Financial Department Resolutions No. 87, dated 9th January 1875, No. 2024, dated 31st March 1875, No. 675, dated 9th February 1876.)

The estimates of expenditure to be prepared by the Executive Engineer and the Chaplain should shew distinctly the probable charge under each of the following heads :—

I.—New works connected with additions to existing churches and improvements to church compounds.

II.—New supplies of furniture for churches and sanctioned articles of church use.

III.—New works connected with additions to existing burial-grounds.

IV.—Repairs to churches and church furniture and maintenance of church compounds.

V.—Repairs to burial-grounds to be executed by Public Works Officers.

VI.—Repairs to burial-grounds, including planting and cleaning, to be entrusted to the Chaplain or Chief Civil or Military Officer of the Station or Cantonment under para 4.

It would be convenient if distinct estimates were prepared for each of these classes of expenditure.

The provision of funds to meet the charges above enumerated will be made in the budget-estimate for the Public Works Department. The estimates for the same will be subject to the scrutiny of and be passed by the Superintending or Chief Engineer or Local Government or Administration, according to the rules in force in the Public Works Department.

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* NOTE.—The estimates should be for the financial year and should be prepared in advance, as is prescribed for other budget-estimates.

In stations in which the churches and burial-grounds are under the Local Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are in force, the charges debitable to the Public Works Department will be provided for in the Provincial Public Works budget-estimate. In other Provinces and in the Military Works Branch the charge will be provided for in the Imperial Public Works budget-estimate under Civil Buildings.

2. The following scale of establishments should be maintained at all cemeteries :—

(I) for a cemetery of which the area is five acres or less, one mali-chaukidar ;

(II) for a cemetery of which the area is more than five and less than 10 acres, one mali-chaukidar and one assistant cooly ;

(III) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 10 and less than 15 acres, one mali-chaukidar and two assistant coolies ; and

(IV) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 15 acres, one mali-chaukidar and three assistant coolies.

It is left to the Local Governments and Administrations to determine the proper wages to be given to each servant. The cost of this establishment will be charged to Provincial Services in the case of those Local Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are in force, and in the case of other Local Governments and Administrations and the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department to Imperial Funds. In either case the charge will be included in the Civil budget-estimate.

3. The size of kutcha and pucka graves should be limited to 8' × 4', and the amount of ground to be enclosed should be restricted to 11' × 7', by external measurement in both cases. No monument over a pucka grave must exceed 8' × 4' at the base, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned. A simple cross or head-stone on an adequate masonry foundation, not exceeding 3' × 2', is the only monument that should be allowed over a kutcha grave. The Archdeacon or, in his absence, the Bishop may, on sufficient cause being shewn, permit a kutcha grave to be enclosed by a railing, other than wooden, on condition that the same fee is paid as is levied on the construction of masonry graves.

4. No portion of the receipts from cemeteries and church compounds should be retained by any Government officer to be directly expended by himself, all such receipts should be paid into the Civil Treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department. In the case of receipts from cemeteries and church compounds in charge of the Military Works Branch and under those Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are not in force, the credit will be treated in the Public Works accounts as a receipt under Imperial Public Works Revenue. In the case of the other Governments and Administrations the credit will be raised to Provincial Service Public Works Revenue. But the amount passed upon the joint-estimate framed by the Executive Engineer and Chaplain to provide for planting a cemetery and preserving it in decent order should be entrusted to the Chaplain where there is one. Where there is no Resident Chaplain, the amount should be placed at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate on the spot, or of the senior Military Officer if the cemetery is attached to a military cantonment. The necessary funds for the purpose will be advanced by the Executive Engineer concerned to the Chaplain or Civil or Military Officer. Bills for the expenditure should be rendered by the officer to whom the advance has been made either monthly or otherwise, to the Executive Engineer, who will charge for the amount thereof in the usual way in his accounts. Until the bills are received and charged off, the advance will be placed in the Miscellaneous Advance Account of the Executive Engineer. All planting of shrubs and trees by private persons in cemeteries should be under the control of the Chaplain if resident, otherwise under that of the Magistrate or senior Military Officer, as the case may be. When practicable a well should be sunk in or near every cemetery.

In connection with the preservation of cemeteries in decent order attention is invited to the rule cited on the margin. This rule, however, should not be applied to monuments of historical or archæological interests. Lists of such tombs should be obtained by Local Governments and Administrations, and as many of them as may be properly preserved at the public expense should be looked after by the local Public Works Departments.

The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing; and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall by the Government officer.—(*Rule VIII, Diocese of Calcutta Burial-Ground Rules.*)

5. It should be understood that the Government cannot provide cemeteries at the public expense for Native Christian communities.

6. It is not considered necessary to make any alteration in the existing rules regarding the mode of supply of church furniture.

7. Further orders will be passed on the 6th point referred to the Committee for report.

8. The arrangements for making the necessary preparations for digging graves, preparing coffins, and the like, should rest in military stations upon the senior Military Officer, and civil stations upon the the Chief Local Magistrate. These officers are authorized to direct any Local Public Works Officer to supply all that is necessary. The "Local Public Works Officer" would usually be the Executive Engineer of Military Works in military stations, and the Civil Executive Engineer in other stations. The expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer will be held in his miscellaneous advance account until repaid by the officer authorizing the expenditure. But in cases of necessity or emergency either officer may be called upon to do what is required.

APPENDIX P.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—
No. 159, dated Simla, the 6th June 1877.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 275—287, dated the 8th September 1875, laying down certain rules for the guidance of Chaplains of the Church of England in regard to burial of suicides, &c.

Read also—

Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 810, dated the 16th November 1875, forwarding for an expression of opinion a draft General Order which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes to issue on the subject in accordance with the above rules.

RESOLUTION.

On a re-consideration of the subject, the Government of India think it necessary to modify the rules contained in the Resolution of 8th September 1875, so far as regards the burial of deceased Roman Catholics. The Government of India have now decided:

1*st*, that at stations where there is a Roman Catholic Priest drawing an allowance from Government, he shall be held bound to read the burial service over the body of every deceased Roman Catholic brought for burial, unless he be excused from doing so by the rubrics and canons of the Roman Catholic Church: and that when the Roman Catholic Priest refuses to read the burial service over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the military authorities shall make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse;

2*ndly*, that where there is no Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State, the Protestant Chaplain shall, if requested by the friends of the deceased, or by the Officer commanding, be bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England, except in either of the three cases in which Protestant Chaplains in India are excused from burying a deceased Protestant, *viz.*, dying unbaptized even by lay-baptism; excommunicated by the major excommunication; or declared to be *felo de se*; and that when a Protestant Chaplain refuses to officiate at the burial of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier on either of the three above mentioned grounds, the military authorities shall, as in the case of refusal by a Roman Catholic Priest, make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse;

3*rdly*, that whenever, with or without furnishing any explanation of his reasons, a Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State or a Protestant Chaplain refuses to perform the funeral rites of his Church over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the circumstances of the case should be fully reported by the military authorities for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

2. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct the modification in the above sense of the provisions of paragraphs 15 to 19 inclusive of the Resolution, 8th September 1875.